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Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 63[1988]-289951

Job No.: 2098-96866

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JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (A)

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LEAD FRAME

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claim

A lead frame characterized by the fact that the edges of the mounting section and the lead section of the lead frame are formed with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants toward the tip of the lead frame.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a lead frame.

Prior art

As shown in Figure 4, in the etching processed lead frame of the prior art, in order to realize the effect of locking the molding resin, a significant side etched portion is left, and edge (5) is formed with central protrusion (6) in the thickness direction.

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, the amount of side etching depends on the plate thickness, etching conditions, and balance in the designed pattern dimensions, and it is very difficult to ensure that a stable amount of side etching on all locations of the sites of the lead frame will take place.

Consequently, it is impossible to completely prevent separation of the molding resin.

The purpose of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional methods by providing a lead frame that can achieve an excellent locking effect of the molding resin and prevent separation of the molding resin.

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, the present inventors conducted extensive research. As a result, it was found that when the edge of each portion of the lead frame is formed with a cross-sectional profile whose slope is inclined towards the top of the lead frame, an excellent locking effect can be realized. The present invention was based on this finding.

That is, the present invention provides a lead frame characterized by the fact that the edges of the mounting section and the lead section of the lead frame are formed with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants toward the top of the lead frame.

Figures 1a and b illustrate the lead frame of the present invention.

Edge (3) of mounting section (1) and lead section (2) is formed with a cross-sectional profile in which slope (4) is inclined towards the top of the lead frame, that is, from the bottom to the top of the lead frame.

Mounting section (1) and the part of lead section (2) near the mounting section form IC carrying section (5).

According to the present invention, the edge with said slope can be formed with greater stability over the entire region of the lead frame than the edge of the side edge portion in the prior art. Consequently, an excellent locking effect can be realized for the entire region of the lead frame.

Operation

The edge portion with a cross-sectional profile with a slope that slants towards the top of the lead frame forms an opening portion that is wider at the bottom of the lead frame the top. Also, the surface area in contact with the molding resin is larger. Consequently, the molding resin that fill the opening of the lead frame is fixed reliably, and an excellent locking effect can be realized.

Application examples

A 0.27-mm-thick 42-alloy sheet was prepared. After oil, dirt and other contaminants attached to the surface of the metal sheet were removed with a degreasing solution or the like, the two surfaces of the metal sheet were coated with a negative type photosensitive solution, such as (MR-S) manufactured by Morohoshi Ink Co., Ltd., followed by heating at 80-100°C for drying. As shown in Figures 2a and b, on the two surfaces, outer pattern (11) and inner pattern (12) are applied and exposed. Figures 2a and b illustrate part of the pattern corresponding to the lead section of the lead frame.

After two patterns (11), (12) were adhered under vacuum, the surfaces exposed with light with a high UV content emitted from high voltage mercury lamps at the same time, followed by development with warm water at 30-45°C to form the resist pattern. Then, etching solution (FeCl₃ solution with 35-46°Bé and at 50-65°C) was sprayed out from a nozzle to etch off the undesired portion so as to form the lead frame.

Then, a resist separating solution was used to perform the pre-treatment required for plating (treatment with acid, alkali, water washing). After application of the underlying plating, gold-plating was performed. At this time, soft gold plating was performed on the side where the IC chip is to be carried on the lead frame, and hard gold-plating was performed on the opposite side. Because different plating types were applied to the top and bottom sides, respectively, a fixture that masks one side was prepared, and a single-sided plating operation was carried out.

As shown in Figure 3 on aforementioned lead frame (7) reinforcing insulator (21), a polyimide sheet with a thickness of 80 μ m, one side of which is coated with thermosetting type

adhesive (trade name JR-2250 polyimide tape for fixing lead frame, product of Nitto Denko K.K.), heated and bonded at 150°C, to form reinforcing insulator (21) on lead frame (7).

Then, a thermosetting epoxy die adhesive was coated at a thickness of 20 μ m on the chip die pad portion on said reinforcing insulator (21), and IC chip (22) was set via said adhesive layer on lead frame (7).

Then, by means of wire bonding equipment, 25- μ m gold wires (23) were bonded between the IC chip bonding portion and the soft gold-plated terminal portion of the lead frame.

Then, after wire bonding, the transfer mold method was used to seal one side of the IC chip and lead frame with a resin, that is, an epoxy-based transfer molding resin (trade name MP-10, product of Nitto Denko K.K.), followed by cutting into package units, and, as required, polishing of the resin surface to form an IC module with a thickness of 0.65 mm. Also, in Figure 3, (7a) represents the base material of the lead frame; (7b) represents a copper-plated layer; (7c) represents a Ni-plated layer; (7d) represents a soft gold-plated layer; and (7e) represents a hard gold-plated layer.

The IC module prepared as described above was installed on an IC card base material to form an IC card.

In the process for forming said IC module, and in the process in preparing the IC card, no separation of the molding resin from the lead frame took place.

Effect of the invention

As explained in detail above, according to the present invention, a lead frame with an excellent locking effect of the molding resin can be obtained.

Brief description of the figures

Figures 1a and b illustrate the lead frame of the present invention. Figure 1a is a partial plan view. Figure 1b is a rear view [sic]. Figures 2a and b illustrate the state when patterns are applied to the lead frame base material. Figure 2a is a plan view. Figure 2b is a cross-sectional view. Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the IC module formed using the lead frame of the present invention. Figure 4 is a partial cross-sectional view illustrating the state of side etching of the conventional lead frame.

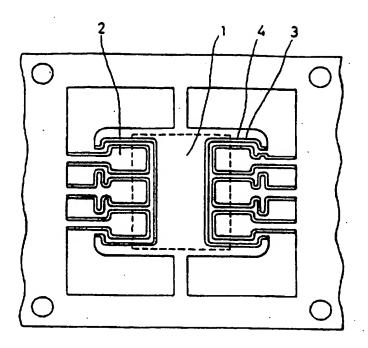


Figure 1a

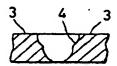


Figure 1b

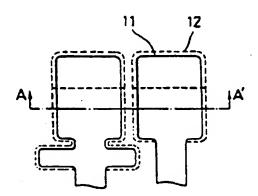
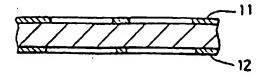


Figure 2a



(A-A) cross section

Figure 2b

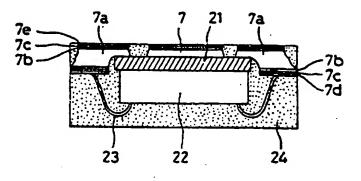


Figure 3



Figure 4

⑮日本国特許庁(JP)

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⑫公開特許公報(A)

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全3頁)

空発明の名称

リードフレーム

上

20特 昭62-125089

田田 昭62(1987)5月22日

记尧 明 砂発 明

8 夫 佳 明

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创出 15 人 大日本印刷铁式会社 迎代 理 人 弁理士 小西 淳 美

後

京京都新宿区市谷加賀町1丁目1番1号

1. 岩別の名称

リードフレーム

2.特許請求の延囲

リードフレームのマウント部、及びリード部 のエッジが、リードフレームの表側に向いた傾 料面を有する瞬面形状に形成されていることを 拝及とするリードフレーム。

1見明の詳細な以明

(建設上の利用分野)

本発明にリードフレームに関する。

(従来の技術)

従来、エッチング加工リードフレームにおい ては、虱も因示のように、モールド別腹をロッ ク効果をあげるために、サイドエッチ30分を大 a(残し、ほみ方向の中央銀に交起部6を有す る断面形状にエッジ5が形成された。

(免明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかしながら、サイドエッチ世は、坂厚、エ ッチング条件、取いは投計された技術寸法のパ

ランスにより、大きくなったり、娘いは小さく なったりし、安定したサイドエッジ量をリード フレームの全ての銀所で確保することは残めて 困難である。そのため、モールド別篇の繋がれ を、完全に防止することは出来なかった。

そこで、本免別が解決しようとする問題点は 、使れたモールド樹脂のロック効果を奏し、モ ールド併局の制がれる助止したリードフレーム を促出することにある。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

本見引者は上記の問題点を解決すべく研究の は果、リードフレームの各部分のエッジを、リ ードフレームの変態に向いた傾斜面を有する頻 図形状に形成する事により、 低れたロック効果 を得ることが出来ることを見出し、かかる知見 に答づき、本発明を元成したものである。

四ち、本発明は、『リードフレームのマウン 上鮮、及びリード部のエッジが、リードフレー ムの支側に向いた傾斜間を行する所面を彼に形 成されていることを特徴とするリードフレーム

、」を製造とするものである。

31 図 a 及び b は水発明にほるリードフレー ムを示す。

マウント部1、及びリード部2のエッジ3が、リードフレームの変例に向いた、即ちリードフレームの変例に向かって傾斜した傾対面4を育する断面形状に形成されている。

そして、マクント語 1 、及びリード部 2 のマ . カント部等りの部分が、 1 C 福祉部 5 として構成された。

而して、本見明において、上記模料画を有するエッジは、従来のサイドエッチ部を育するエッジよりもリードフレーム会域にわたって、安定して形成することが出来るので、リードフレーム会域にわたって、低れたロック効果が表せられるものである。

(作用)

リードフレームの支包に向いた傾斜面を有する断面形状のエッジ部分は、リードフレームの 画像から支援に向かう建間口部分が広くなって

上記の様にして形成したリードフレーム 7 を用い、第3回示の如く、リードフレーム 7 の上に、第1回(a) 国示の1C搭数部5 に、補強用地球体2 1 として、熱硬化型恒等材が片面に塗布されているほど80 mの ポリイミドシート(適品名:リードフレーム固定用ポリイミドテープリスー 2 2 5 0 。日東世工科学)を、温度150でで加熱投資して、減快用地球体21をリードフレームに形成した。

いる間口部を形成し、また、モールド出版との 接触回視が大きいことから、リードフレームの 間口部に充塚されたモールド開版をしっかりと 固定し、ほれたロック効果を奏するものである。 (実施例)

厚さ0.27mの42合金を用立し、この金函更四の油、汚れ等の付着物を設理超を用いて取りはる。しかるのち、金属仮の両面にまがタイプの感光板、例えば(MR-S)、地面インキ母替を塗布し、80~100 でを追属で加熱を退役、内面より再2回a、及びも固示のように、炎パクーン11、及び重パクーン12をあてがい、オ光する。両、第2回a、及びもはリードの分を紹介的に示すものである。

河パターン11、12を其空密号させ、河西 同時に高圧水頂灯の合外組に高んだ先にて指先 し、次に30~45での温水にで現像し、レジストパターンを形成させる。次いで両面より扇 女板(35~46・Be 50~65での

次に、上記補強用やは体2 1 上のチップダイパット部に、熱硬化型エポキンダイ接着剤を強
市区み20 m に形成して、その接着剤Bを介して、1Cチップ22をリードフレーム 7 に設置した。次に、ワイヤーボンディング機により、1 C チップボンディング部と飲食金メッキされたリードフレームの塊子部とを、25 m 示の金ワイヤ

- 2 3 でははした。

次に、結婚が終了した1Cチップとリードフレームをトランスファーモールド注により、エポチシ系のトランスファーモールド用引度 (既 品名:MPIIO、口双電工知難) で介面 間間対止した後、パッケージ単位に断殺し、且つ別型とあれば、別難関を研究して厚さ0.65mの1でモジュールを形成する。以お、30回には消火ッキ月、70に便宜金メッキ月を示す。

上記のようにして作成した! C モジュールを 1 Cカード各付に装着して I Cカードを構成し t.

上記の1Cモジュールの作成過程、及び1Cカードの作成過程において、モールド目間のリードフレームからの別がればみられなかった。 (発明の効果)

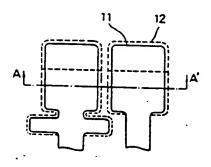
以上は記したとおり、本免明によれば、モールド以称のロック効果に使れたリードフレーム をほぼすることが出来る。

4.図図の簡単な説明

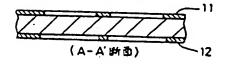
3.1 図 a 及び b は本央界のリードフレームを示し、第1 図 a は部分的平面図、第1 図 b は背面図。第2 図 a 及び b はリードフレーム母材にパターンをあてがった状態を示し、第2 図 a は平面図、第2 図 b は新回図、第3 図 は本発明のリードフレームを用いて形成した1 C モジュールの新画図、第4 図はは未のリードフレームの、ほにサイドエッチの状態を示す部分動画図である。

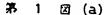
4・・・・傾斜面

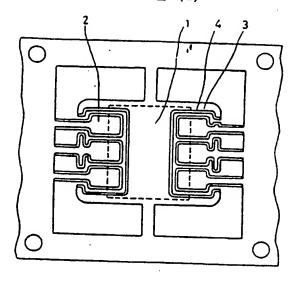




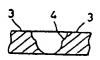
第 2 図 (b)



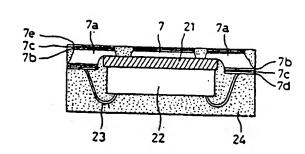




第 1 図 (b)



第 3 図



第 4 图



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(72)Inventor: GOKAMI MASAO

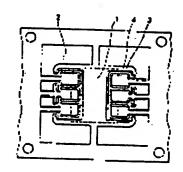
HIDA YOSHIAKI ICHIKI KIKUO

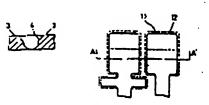
(54) LEAD FRAME

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To attain an excellent lock effect of a molding resin so as to obtain a lead frame prevented from separation of the molding resin by a method wherein an edge 3 of a mounting section and a lead section of the lead frame is so formed as to have a profile with a inclined area facing toward a front side of the lead frame.

CONSTITUTION: An edge 3 of a mounting section 1 and a lead section 2 of a lead frame is so formed as to have a profile with a inclined area 4 facing toward a front side of the lead frame. To form the lead frame mentioned above, for instance, attachment such as oil, contaminant, or the like on the surface of a metallic plate 0.27 mm thick formed of 42 alloy is removed by the use of





degreasing solution, and negative-type sensitizing solution is applied onto the both sides of the said metallic plate, which is dried through heating and thereafter is subjected to exposure to light with applying a front pattern 11 and a rear pattern 12 to the both sides. Next, development is performed using warm water for the formation of a resist pattern, and then corrosive solution is sprayed with a nozzle upon the both sides of the said metallic plate and the unneeded part is removed through etching so as to form a lead frame. And, resist is removed using resist stripping agent and then plating is performed thereon.

LEGAL STATUS

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[Date of final disposal for application]

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